

Bridgeport Evening Farmer

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FIND NINE BOMBS ON STEAMER

Cargo of Sugar Taken Aboard At Brooklyn For French Port Contained Many Infernal Machines.

Six Roll Out When Sack of Sugar Bursts At Dock—Ship Sailed From United States on May 1.

New York, July 10.—Nine bombs were found aboard the steamer Kirkoswald at Marcellus, where the vessel went to discharge its cargo of sugar from New York on her last outward voyage, according to the Kirkoswald's officers who reached here today on the steamer's return trip.

The bombs were hidden in bags of sugar taken aboard the ship's officers said. At the Fabre Line pier in Brooklyn.

All the bombs were found well under the cargo. The Kirkoswald, flying the British flag, sailed from New York on May 2 for Marcellus. This was about the time that the activities of the bomb placers reached their height. Of the three other vessels which it was learned recently, sailed out of New York with bombs hidden in their cargo, two departed within a few days after the Kirkoswald. These were the Lord Erne, sailing April 29, and the Bankside, which left here May 7.

Like the Kirkoswald, both these vessels were British and had sailed for France. The United States secret service and the French government it was said, have been pressing investigations of these attempts to destroy the vessels.

Whether other instances, notably that of the Kirkoswald, were under investigation could not be ascertained. The Kirkoswald is a vessel of 4,021 tons gross register, 379 feet long and was built in 1912. She was cleared from this port May 1 by J. W. Elwell & Company, agents of the Fibre Line.

Str of the bombs were disclosed when one sack of sugar burst as the steamer was discharging its cargo with sugar. The bombs were round and small and rolled on the vessel's deck. Another sack contained three bombs.

The bombs were all alike. Where the explosive had been placed was sealed with soft tallow or grease, placed over the opening apparently with the idea of producing combustion in the heat of the hold. Beneath the grease on each bomb was a percussion cap. None of the bombs had been affected by the heat. The one containing them had been taken from the ordinary cargo holds.

SUBMARINES SINK THREE MORE SHIPS

London, July 10.—The steamship Clio (presumably Italian) and the Norwegian steamer Nordaust were torpedoed and sunk today by German submarines.

ONE OF CREW LOST WHEN BRITISH SHIP IS TORPEDOED

London, July 10.—The British steamship Ellsmere was shelled and then torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine off the Cornish coast. The crew of 21 men with the exception of a Norwegian fireman was killed by a shell, were saved.

CHICAGO STRIKE ENDS; CARPENTERS WIN CONCESSIONS

Men Ordered to Return to Work—Will Get 70 Cents An Hour.

Chicago, July 10.—The strike of 14,000 union carpenters which, for nearly two months, has paralyzed the building industry in Chicago, is over. Settlement on all points at issue was reached early today after committees representing the carpenters, building construction employers' association and building material interests had been locked in conference since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The carpenters were ordered to return to work at once.

The agreement reached provides that the men shall receive 70 cents an hour and that they accept what is called a "uniform agreement" which will prevent strikes and lockouts. The agreement is for three years, dating from May 31. It provides for a closed shop and also stipulates that there shall be no restrictions regarding the source of building material—whether it is manufactured here or elsewhere. The settlement was regarded by both sides as a compromise. The carpenters had demanded a sliding wage scale of 70 cents for the first year, 72 1-2 cents for the second, and 75 for the third. The men previous to the strike had been paid 65 cents an hour.

BECKER MUST DIE; U. S. COURT WON'T HELP HIM

Supreme Court Justice Hughes, Sitting in Maine Woods Camp, Denies Application on Ground That There Was No Federal Question.

Rangeley, Me., July 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused the application for a writ of error to the United States supreme court made by counsel for Charles Becker, of New York, who has been condemned in the week of July 26 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

The application was denied upon the ground that there was no substantial question.

It is understood that the argument upon the application for a writ of error in the case of Charles Becker and was denied upon the ground that there was no substantial federal question.

Justice Hughes declined today to make any comment on the case.

REAL ESTATE SPECULATORS MAKE BIG PURCHASE OF EAST END LAND

By a deal that was consummated yesterday one of the largest real estate transactions that has been recorded in the East End as a result of the tremendous growth in that section of the city was put through. This deal was made by the purchase of a large tract of land in the East End, which is now being developed into a residential district.

The purchase was made by a syndicate of real estate speculators, who have acquired the property for a large sum of money. The land is situated in the East End, and is now being developed into a residential district.

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POLICEMAN IN NICK OF TIME TO SNATCH GUN

Warned That Murder Is About To Be Done, He Hurries to Scene.

"I must be protected by the police or I'll be killed," Gerardo DeLorenzo, a well known Italian-speaking tailor, living at 87 Jones avenue, told Lieutenant of Police Blaisdell at police headquarters this morning when in detail he described the threats made against his life by several young Italians who had demanded money.

Twenty minutes later the "death sign" had been given him and policeman Andrew Masnik, who had been called to the house was compelled to climb through an open window and wrench a huge revolver from the grasp of DeLorenzo, who claimed that he was in the act of protecting his life.

Arraigned at police headquarters Benito Demoro, aged 31, who gave his residence as "Stratford avenue," admitted that he had told DeLorenzo last night that unless he was paid certain money that was owed to him, "the death sign" might sit in the electric chair.

According to Policemen Masnik and several excited witnesses whose names were taken by the police, Demoro had worked as a tailor for DeLorenzo. He had quit and has since persistently stated that his former employer had owed him money. On several occasions he had threatened the life of DeLorenzo and last night made it known that unless the money was paid today, DeLorenzo would be a dead man at nightfall.

Policemen Masnik had been informed by a man on George street this morning that a murder was to be committed at 87 Jones avenue. He watched the house and entered shortly after Demoro went in. When Masnik appeared he was told Demoro carried a revolver but a search failed to reveal it.

Masnik left by the front door and was passing the side window when he glanced up. He saw Demoro give the "death sign" and heard the Italian words accompanying it. He saw DeLorenzo draw a large .38 calibre revolver, nearly a foot in length, and aim at Demoro. Masnik seized the intervening window and grabbed the gun before it could be discharged. Demoro is held by the police for breach of the peace.

Nolle Three Cases Of Manslaughter In City Court Today

Three cases of manslaughter were nolle this morning by Judge Wilbur in the city court upon recommendations of the prosecuting attorney following investigation by Coroner John J. Phelan. They were:

Albert U. Langenegger, whose car struck Israel Zeikind, in front of the Lyric theatre.

Edward Hornby, whose car struck and killed Thomas Egan at Main street and Fairview avenue.

Vincent Williams, whose car struck and killed Aaron Frieberg at Black Rock on Fourth of July.

DANGER OF BIG STRIKE HERE IS QUICKLY AVERTED

Amicable Adjustment of Differences Among Crafts is Reached.

CARPENTERS WILL BE STRONGER NOW

International Officers Hurry Here To Adjust Grave Difficulty.

A strike of union men, which would have involved at least 800 ironworkers and machinists, has been narrowly averted at the Bridgeport Arms Works in Boston avenue. Differences of opinion and negotiations culminated last night in the arrival of three international heads, and there followed individual meetings and conferences of the Carpenters' & Joiners' union, the Machinists' union and the Metal Workers' union.

The conferences which lasted until after midnight resulted in a harmonious understanding being reached between the Carpenters' union and the Ironworkers in Bridgeport who had threatened to split over the question of millwrights' jurisdiction in placing machinery into the new buildings of the Bridgeport Arms Works.

The ironworkers will permit the work to be done by millwrights affiliated with the Carpenters' & Joiners' union and a number of applications for such membership are now before the officers of the Carpenters' union for action at the next meeting.

Those international heads who came to this city were J. J. Keppeler, international vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.; John Flynn, Chicago, Ill., general organizer for the United States of Carpenters and Joiners, of America, and G. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind., international president of the Iron Workers of America.

Immediately upon their arrival in this city special meetings were called to ascertain the exact situation. It was found that the ironworkers were in a minority at the arms plant and demanded the privilege of installing certain parts of the machinery now being taken in. The machinists who are in a majority at the plant, however, were sympathetic towards the claims of the ironworkers and in the event of a strike would also have been called out.

The work which includes the leveling of machinery, setting of shafting, etc., came entirely under their jurisdiction. They cite other cities where such differences of opinion had obtained.

Yesterday there was a tendency on the part of the ironworkers to strike but when the carpenters produced the jurisdictional rules of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as authorized by the American Federation of Labor to which all the bodies belong the other organizations were willing to withdraw their demands, at least temporarily.

According to the present decision, millwrights, who have not been organized in this city will come directly under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' union. They will have charge of all unloading, hoisting, dismantling, erecting, assembling, lining and adjusting of all machines used in the transmission of power in buildings, factories or elsewhere, whether the power is electric, gas, steam, gasoline, water or air.

They will also have charge of the setting of all classes of engines, motors, dynamos, generators, air-compressors, the fitting of all pulleys and fly-wheels and the setting of all templates for machinery requiring foundations and bolts.

This decision is one of the most important settled in labor circles in this city in many years, as it means that the millwrights, who have heretofore been in the minority are now becoming strong in Bridgeport and much jurisdiction that has previously been overlooked by the carpenters in small shops will now be strictly enforced.

As a result of the visit of the various international heads greater harmony will be secured in the body than heretofore in point of numbers.

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PANAMA ZONE'S SOCIAL EXPERT IN BRIDGEPORT

Studying Problem of How to Care For Great Influx of Workmen Here.

BIG MEETING OF ARMS EMPLOYEES

Joseph A. Page, Former Government Officer, Presides at Gathering.

Joseph A. Page, who for years had charge of the social welfare work among the thousands of government employees in the Panama Canal zone, is in this city and is assisting in the efforts to meet the sudden demand made on Bridgeport by the increase in population.

Skilled because of the successful attempt to give the vast army of men transferred from the cities of the United States to the undeveloped Panama country, the advantages they had had at home, Mr. Page is directing his knowledge and energy here. At the meeting of a great body of young men from other towns, and employed in the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co. plant, held last night at the Y. M. C. A. convocation room, Mr. Page presided at what was a conference to discuss matters pertaining to the general welfare of the employees at the big plant and in particular, the suddenly serious social conditions that have arisen from the influx.

Four important topics were discussed. They had to do with boarding house accommodations, street car service, social and amusement features and banking facilities. Nearly all the men present were newcomers to Bridgeport. All that was needed, they agreed, was a little reliable information and a little co-operation from the part of city authorities to make Bridgeport an ideal home for the great army of men now employed and to be employed by the Remington Co.

The first essential decided was that of a guide to Bridgeport, containing a map of the city, a description of its public utility features and places of amusement, and above all a list of desirable boarding places with rates and conveniences described. This was deemed so essential that a committee was appointed to arrange for the compilation of such a work for the use of Remington employees.

There was some complaint about street car service, and as the number of men to be carried to the plant each day will be rapidly increasing, it was proposed to bring a request for proportionately improved service before the proper authorities.

Another subject that was debated most seriously was that of banking facilities. Where men are employed by the thousands and where all are busily engaged during regular banking hours, the necessity for some place where they can deposit their savings funds each week or each month, as the case may be, which they can check against when in need of cash, was particularly apparent.

The Remington men are paid on Friday of each week, and it was decided to take steps leading to an arrangement with some bank or banks to remain open to receive deposits for an hour or two on Friday evenings. It speaks well for the caliber of the men employed by the Remington Co. when the matter of banking facilities should demand such immediate and urgent attention on the part of the former, and as Bridgeport is a wide-awake business city there is little doubt that prompt measures will be taken to meet the need.

Other matters concerning the welfare and comfort of the men at the works filled in the rest of the time of the meeting, which adjourned to meet again soon when further steps will be taken to form a permanent organization to complete the measures already suggested.

Morgan, Shot a Week Ago, "Feeling Fine and Dandy"

New York, July 10.—J. P. Morgan, who was shot twice a week ago today in an attempt on his life by Erich Muepter, alias Frank Holt, was "feeling fine and dandy" today, was the report at his office here. All apprehension as to Mr. Morgan's recovery had vanished, it was said. Mr. Morgan was in constant telephone touch with his office.

Deposits in Savings Banks Show Increase

The effect of war orders and the industrial activity that has come here in connection with these many orders is shown in the difference in the amounts of the savings bank deposits over June last year. In the latter part of June, 1914, the aggregate amount of deposits in national banks and trust companies of the city was \$12,903,953. On June 28, this year, they amounted to \$16,123,284, an increase of more than \$3,000,000. Savings banks officials report an increase in their deposits of more than \$1,000,000. This fall a great building boom is anticipated to provide housing conditions for the newcomers who are employed in the new factories here.

PROBATE JUDGE MILLER RETURNS FROM HONEYMOON

Judge of Probate Paul L. Miller has returned from his honeymoon and was at his desk in the probate court today.

WASHINGTON AWAITS PRESIDENT'S ACTION WITH OUTWARD CALM

ANNUAL FARCE OF "PUTTING ON LID" IS STAGED ANEW

Mayor Visits Police Headquarters, Now That Election is Coming.

The annual farce, called "Putting the Lid On" had a rehearsal, this morning, when Mayor Wilson, visited Supt. Eugene Birmingham and discussed ways and means of staging the show.

The city is full of cabarets and pretended cabarets, which are the successors of the old concert halls, suppressed in Mayor Thomas P. Taylor's time, some two decades ago. The newest bit of scenery is a proposed vice commission, which will go through the form of ascertaining if there is a Red Light district, and what transpires in it.

Everybody knows there is such a district, that it has enjoyed unusual freedom during two or three years past. Everybody knows, also, that elements of freedom have been brought to the night life of the city, which had been carefully eliminated in other years.

Asked, "It is true there is vice in the city," the mayor replied: "There are evidently some who think there is."

The mayor didn't wink, or give any other physical indication of amusement, but his voice sounded like a wink, for the mayor perfectly well knows, what is going on in the city, and is not deficient in consciousness of the value of the red light vote.

Following the visit of Mayor Wilson to the office of Superintendent of Police Eugene Birmingham, with whom he has close relations, for a considerable period of time, arrests began. The first arrest, made in the crusade believed to be imminent, was James H. Kelly, whose cigar store at 141 Fairfield avenue was raided by Sergeant James Walker, understood to be acting upon direct orders of his superior officers. At the Kelly store a penny slot machine, turning cards in poker hands, was confiscated. The proprietor was absent, however, Paul Young and Arthur Lieberman, said by the police to be joint owners in the cigar store at 60 Elm street, which was the second place to fall under the axe. Two large gambling machines were confiscated.

The orders came from an almost clear sky, though it was expected that Mayor Wilson's recent announcement of a vice commission, meant that the administration's policy would be sharply altered.

The mayor drove up to the police building a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He had Director of Public Works Jacob Courtade's handsome Packard car. He walked jauntily into the building and greeted the officers at the desk.

To reporters who intimated that his visit to headquarters was most unusual he smiled and said: "I suppose you think it is in connection with the appointment of a vice commission." While jokingly discussing matters foreign to his visit with reporters he was notified that Superintendent Birmingham was disengaged and he at once closed the satisfactory occupied by the police head.

When he emerged he hurriedly left the building. Asked by a Farmer reporter what had transpired within, he replied: "Not the first time."

When asked for the "second" word, he ran for his car, saying, "No word at all."

Previously asked about the appointment of the vice commission and officials to offer a possible obstacle to a prolongation of the negotiations as the United States asked for a disavowal of the act and received none. Both the White House and state department give their normal Saturday appearance of quiet. Some of the cabinet members were away for the week-end and the half holiday cleared executive quarters early of officials.

LANSING WILL TAKE NOTE TO PRESIDENT AT CORNISH

Washington, July 10.—Secretary Lansing will take the German note to President Wilson at Cornish as soon as the official text arrives. The president will then decide when he will return to Washington. The president conferred with Secretary Tamm at noon and asked that Secretary Lansing bring the note to him.

London Shows New Courage Following Victory of Botha

London, July 10.—A feeling of optimism which has been absent for some time, again is manifesting itself here. This feeling is chiefly due to General Botha's victory in German Southwest Africa, which at once deprives Germany of territory larger than that of the German empire. The size of the captured territory is enormously disproportionate to that of the defending forces, which consisted of 204 officers and 3,165 men. These included reservists and police, as well as the regular military.

The cheerfulness of the entente allies also has been aided by the standards being made by the Russians near Lublin in southern Russian Poland and along the Lota Tupa river. It is believed in London that the stubborn resistance of the Russians is doing much to postpone the dreaded German offensive along the western front.

For several days the British press has been busy predicting that the

Secretary Lansing Will Take Official Message of Germany to President's Summer Home in Cornish For Wilson's Consideration.

Cabinet Officials Go Away For Week End With No Appearance of Being Unduly Exercised Over Latest Turn of Diplomatic Correspondence.

Washington, July 10.—Outward calm and a disposition to await the return of President Wilson from Cornish, N. H., describe the feeling in official quarters here today following publication of the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare.

Secretary Lansing stated that while he had no reason to doubt the correctness of the version transmitted in news despatches, no formal consideration could be given to the question until Ambassador Gerard's official copy has been received. That probably will reach here late tonight.

No word had been received today beyond the fact that it was being transferred between the Berlin and Washington telegraph lines. Cornish, from where it will be cabled through London to the United States.

Secretary Tamm was in communication with President Wilson over the time of the latter's return and promised an announcement in the day. Officials generally were agreed that the German reply was far from satisfactory and that the United States was faced with another difficult situation in its relations with Germany. It was pointed out that the American government and Germany had practically reached a deadlock on the law in the case, evidently neither side being willing to recede from its position. The situation was now thought to resolve itself entirely into a question of policy, which depends upon President Wilson.

Opinions varied as to the President's probable course, but it was believed likely that he would again give crystallization of public sentiment in the country and endeavor in his next move to interpret the wishes of the American people.

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GOING AWAY?

Let The Farmer follow you on your summer vacation. Keep in touch with friends and happenings at home. Telephone your order, No. 1208.

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